

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I. NO. 166.

## THE CITY.

**The New Orleans Skating Rink.**  
The skating rink in New Orleans, on the corner of the city, is a very popular institution, and a delightful place to spend an hour or two, there can be very little doubt the rink will be filled.

**Scouting Clinic.**  
As usual, the rink will be open to night for the general public, and, as it is a very popular institution, and a delightful place to spend an hour or two, there can be very little doubt the rink will be filled.

**Hog Cholera.**  
This fatal disease, so it is said, is playing havoc with the hogs in Floyd, Harrison, Clark and Scott counties, Indiana, many farmers in the latter two having lost already from ten to forty head. One man in Harrison county lost thirty-two head in a single week. Being out your remedies, ye doctors.

**Large Sale of Heavy Cattle.**  
Mr. William Stricker, of Clark county, Indiana, made quite a heavy sale of fat cattle last week, all raised on his own farm. He sold for the New York market, one hundred and one head, averaging 1,375 pounds. Mr. Stricker owns and manages nearly two thousand acres, and is devoting himself mainly to stock-raising.

**Louisville Opera House.**  
Notwithstanding the horrible weather, Mr. Owens has good houses at the Opera House. His presentation last night of John Battery in the Victims, and of Selon Shingle, was very fine. To-night he will appear as Major Wellington de Boers in Everybody's Friend, and as Horatio Struggles in Forty Winks. Of course the house will be full.

**A Silver Wedding.**  
One of the most delightful occasions known as silver weddings, was celebrated last night at the residence of Dr. John Ball, and hundreds of smiling friends greeted the old young and happy couple, who have been for the last twenty-five years, traveling together over life's rugged road, and spending the way for her delicate and delicate-looking flowers to cheer his life. May they live to celebrate their golden wedding, surrounded by the best of friends and earnest wishes.

**Contracted Railroad Law.**  
The proposed Kentucky law advancing every railway, in the last few years, in the matter of public improvements, as compared with their previous history, but they are still considerably behind their neighbors in some matters. Two or three of these points the Kentucky will make a case of occasion justities. One of them just now. The Legislature of Indiana, in a view and far-reaching view of policy, some years ago adopted a general railroad law, under the provisions of which every line can be organized, and go to work at any time without waiting upon legislative enactments—without being subjected to adverse neighborhood influences, and Indiana has prospered amazingly. Will not the press of the State legislature for a general law in Kentucky?

**Heavy Cattle Transactions.**  
That the trade of Louisville is rapidly growing in all branches, and will acknowledge who know anything of the facts, and the present season is proving this statement with facts heretofore never dreamed of. If necessary, the figures could be gathered from many different lines of trade, but our purpose at present is only to refer to a branch about which very little is generally known, and still less so, and we design presenting only one fact and sample of many. The sales of cattle at Monday last, at the Barbours Hotel, and at the city, were of the very best. The market was full of very heavy, heavy, and the market is drawing in from the nearest trade of the West.

**Dayengood Brothers.**  
Wednesday last, at night, and the performances were such as to mystify everybody. The audience selected Capt. B. W. Jenkins and Mr. R. G. Githers as a committee to go on the stage, examine the cabinets, and the brothers. This they did, and reported everything fairly done. One of our city clergy was then shut into the cabinet with the brothers. When the doors were opened the reverend gentleman was found to be almost buried under a load of various musical instruments, a tambourine, instead of his hat, covering his head. Yet he says the brothers made no movement while he was with them. There is something very mysterious here, which somebody ought to discover, and as the brothers remain only three nights longer, all who would investigate should be on hand.

**Board of Trade.**  
The meeting of the board of managers and finance committee, yesterday afternoon, developed the fact that the board is in a prosperous condition, and that its prospects for good, as the recognized central organ of the commercial community, are brighter now than at any former period. It requires only concert of action, on the part of merchants and traders, to render the Board of Trade a most wonderful agent in the accomplishment of work for all, and of course if for all, then for each. It is really gratifying to find that the senseless old foggy idea which has hitherto ruled Louisville is dying out—the idea that "every tub should stand on its own bottom," whether it has any or not; that every merchant and citizen should jealously keep from the knowledge of all other what he does and proposes. Concert of action is what Louisville needs.

## Two Brilliant Weddings.

The First Presbyterian Church was last night the scene of a joyous event—the union of two for life. The house was filled with a brilliant assemblage, and all the appointments were of a royal order. Mr. B. F. Offutt and Miss Florence E. Graham were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by the pastor, Rev. S. K. Wilson, D. D. The bride's attendants were among the most beautiful of our city, and the occasion was a very happy one. After the wedding, a brilliant reception was given at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. John Ball. The groom is a young and enterprising farmer, of Shelby county, who has thus transferred from the garden of Louisville one of our brightest flowers, to bloom henceforth for him alone.

Broadway Methodist Church was also this morning the scene of another gay and brilliant assemblage, the occasion being the celebration of the nuptial ceremonies by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., between Mr. Henry C. Dennis and Miss Eliza A. Murphy, eldest daughter of Thos. Murphy, Esq., of this city. The groom is a young merchant of Lebanon, Ky., formerly of this city.

Thus, within a few short hours of each other, have two of our most lovely young ladies been carried away from us to render happy their new homes in strange lands. The best wishes of thousands follow them. May their brightest dreams be fully realized.

**An Outrageous Piece.**  
Willis Taylor is pastor of the colored congregation which worships in the church on Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and is said to be a good, careful and exceedingly prudent shepherd over his flock. Some time ago he had occasion to remove one of his flock—Jennie Johnson—for her behavior in church, and she took the removal in such high disdain as to not worse than ever; whereupon she was taken before the City Court and sent to the work-house; but her time expired, and watching her opportunity she attacked Taylor on the street with her tongue, and a villainous kind of language, was calling him all the opprobrious names with which her education had furnished her, and she followed him up, wherever he went, till seeing him enter the office of Justice Clement she dodged out of sight, and is still on the dodge. A constable is now looking for her with a warrant.

**Wanted in Paris, Kentucky.**  
The editor of the Paris Citizen was in the city last week in attendance on the Commercial Convention. Since his return home he tells his readers that his great object in visiting Louisville was to present to some of its leading citizens, the proposition to construct an air-line road from Paris to this city. He says the shipments of mail alone from that county—Bourbon—amount to 1,900 car loads in one year—all going South, and he notifies his readers that they can buy all their supplies in Louisville at as low prices as in Cincinnati, if not at less, especially in the line of groceries. He was gratified with the reception his ideas met from our citizens, and his faith in the proposition was greatly strengthened. An effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to charter a company directly with that end in view.

**Sorry for It.**  
Yesterday Thos. O'Haron, under what he felt to be great provocation, took a little too much and going to the store of Abram Collins threatened to whip him. Not satisfied with going once, he went a second time, and then a third and kept on going. Finally Collins, tired of the repetition, went before Justice Clement and took out a peace warrant. O'Haron appeared this morning in his right mind, confessed he had done wrong, was sorry for it, and gave his own bond in \$200 to keep the peace for six months.

**Contempt of Court.**  
A "benzined" vagabond caused some commotion in the City Court room this morning, by interrupting the court with the information that he was half drunk. The aforesaid "benzined" had passed the limit allowed to spectators, and was occupying a seat near "the temple of justice," after imparting the information that he was half drunk.

**Held to Bail.**  
Henry Evans, who came all the way from Danville to kill Jeremiah Robinson, who threatened to cut Evans' head off if he didn't let him alone, were tried last evening before Justice Clement; and the contradictory statements remaining just as ever, Evans was held to bail in \$200 for six months, and Robinson in half that amount for half the time.

**Injunction Prayed.**  
The administrator of the estate of H. B. Goodyear has entered suit against the following debtors of this city, praying an injunction against their use of the Good-year patent in the setting of false teeth, to-wit: George W. Gibbs, Sherburn S. Smith, W. H. Shadon, et al., Charles M. Tucker, and James J. Wilson.

**New Trial.**  
H. A. Marchand, sentenced for counterfeiting nickels, appeared this morning in the United States Court, by his attorney, and entered a motion for a new trial.

**Heavy Fine.**  
Walter C. Young, of Lexington, was fined one thousand dollars this morning in the United States Court for making fraudulent returns of his income.

**Admitted.**  
Willis L. Reeves was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the United States Court this morning.

## Masonic Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge met this morning, and after reports from committees, the grand officers elected yesterday were installed.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:  
W. L. Woodruff, Louisville, G. M.  
D. P. Robb, Versailles, G. S. D.  
J. P. Hascow, Princeton, G. S. D.  
Jesse Terrell, Clintonville, G. S. D.  
J. H. Davis, Hickman, G. P. M.

The newly elected Grand Master, on taking his seat, delivered a handsome and elegant address.

A resolution of thanks to the retiring Grand Master (Fitch) was unanimously adopted, after which he returned thanks to the Grand Lodge for the honor that had been conferred on him by that body.

John M. Todd, of Frankfort, was re-appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Lodge adjourned sine die.

The session has been noted for the harmony and good feeling among all the members; for the extraordinarily large attendance, and the expedition with which the work of the lodge was conducted.

Mr. John M. Todd, of Frankfort, Assistant Grand Secretary, re-appointed for the coming year, will please accept the thanks of the Exalted Masters for his courtesies toward this lodge.

The delegates will, in large numbers, leave the city today for their homes; many of them leave on the half-past two o'clock train this afternoon; the rest will go to night and to-morrow morning.

## LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

RON. F. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

Thursday, October 21.

Henry Vetter, alias of family; dismissed.  
George Robinson, stealing a pair of shoes from Susan Barr; continued.

Jack Bond, disorderly conduct; dismissed.  
Jos. Saybolt, assault and battery on John Bond; held in \$100 to answer.

W. A. P. Dickinson, drunk and disorderly conduct; held in \$100 for 30 days.

Ed. Ballou and Philip Teal, drunk and disorderly conduct and assault and battery on Sam. Boney; held in \$100 to answer.

Thos. H. Ogles, drunk and disorderly conduct; continued.

Louisa Korb, stealing clothing worth less than \$1, from Julia Waters; suspended to await the action of the grand jury.

Henry Adair, stealing a pair of boots and two shirts, worth \$5, from Wm. Waterhouse; continued and bond in \$300 required. He made the following statement to the court room. His progress was stopped by Marshal Dillon, and but for the kindness of his Honor, the latter would have been sent to "durance vile." The court looked upon his misconduct mercifully, however, and with the advice that he "should not go on the terrible roller of his going, but go at once," the "vag" sloped.

## THE FEMIN FUD.

**Statement of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa—she claims the money for her children, and wishes Mr. J. O'Mahoney over the board.**

From the New York World.  
Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, whose name is well-known in Ireland and America as that of a lecturer and reader from the Irish poets, and still better known as the wife of O'Donovan Rossa, the brave man who is now undergoing the terrible ordeal of penal servitude for life in a British prison, where he has to suffer persecution, and where he is harassed night and day in the attempt to break his spirit, called yesterday at the Court of Sessions in regard to the terrible order in the hands of a receiver, and amounting to over \$20,000, which she says belongs to her children as the wife of O'Donovan Rossa. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa replies to Mr. J. O'Mahoney at length in regard to the claims which he has in this action, has the possession of the fund. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa is a lady of fine personal appearance, and seems deeply interested in the fate of her unfortunate husband.

New York, October 17.

To the Editor of the World:  
Sir: In justice to my friends who are ignorant of my right to lay claim to any portion of the fund known as the "Belmont money," and in justice to myself, who value deeply the good opinion of all good men and women, I beg to be allowed space for a slight explanation of my present action in the matter.

Prefacing by a request that my letter be considered no challenge to controversy—neither my time nor my pursuits, nor yet my inclinations, permit me at present to enter into a newspaper controversy—I proceed to offer my statement.

Early in 1863, my husband, who was then in business in New York, was requested to establish and conduct a newspaper in Dublin, which it was explained to him, was to belong to no individual, but was to be the organ and property of the advanced national party in Ireland. Lacking funds to carry out the enterprise, his projectors further requested that my husband should loan them \$25,000 in gold, to be returned to him on his demand, when the projectors should be in a position to pay.

Rossa handed over the required amount, gave up his business in New York, and, arriving in Ireland, at once commenced to publish the Irish People newspaper. For nearly two years, heart and soul, time and talent, and labor, he devoted to the success of the undertaking. There is no need for me to say that danger he scorned in the interest of his country. He proved, by his two years responsible connection with the Irish People newspaper, that fear was foreign to his nature; for during that time the government, night, at any moment, have arrested and sentenced him, without fresh trial, for his unpunished complicity with the Fenian conspiracy of 1858. But let that rest. It becomes me, his wife, to proclaim his bravery and devotion; his time and his labor he spent in the beloved cause. For it has, forsook his legitimate occupation; for it has, forsook his property; for it has, forsook his life; and for it he now lies in manacles

and in prison, with a sentence of penal servitude for life upon his head.

In 1865, the Belmont fund, now in dispute, was sent to Ireland in the form of a draft, payable to John O'Leary, literary editor of the Irish People. One of the purposes for which it was sent from America was the liquidation of the liabilities of the Irish People and the support of the same. Mr. O'Leary, being at the time of its arrival in Ireland a prisoner, charged with treason-felony, the house of Rothschild, at the instigation of the government, refused to him payment of the draft. This was a serious blow to the anxious hopes of many of the arrested and unarrested leaders of the popular cause. Even Rossa, generous as he might be, to be in his strength and liberty, was troubled, and, with memories of his family left penniless and full of presentiments of the heart that the draft of the Irish People to him had been paid to them. In one of his letters, written to me shortly previous to his sentence, occurs the passage: "If Mr. O'Leary will get this money, what is due to me will be paid to you, and if he does not, you will have to try to manage without."

On my arrival in America I applied to Mr. Anthony A. Griffin, then executive of what is now the Savings branch of the F. B., for payment in part or whole of this debt; but as he declined to do so, even with the best intentions, his party would be powerless to assist me, their exertions being empty. I did not push the matter. I do so now by advice of some of the highest legal authority in New York. The Belmont money, long turned from the channel which it should have followed, is again in the market waiting the claims of all who can prove their right to it. On the part of my husband, and for the benefit of his children, I have put in my claim; and I do not believe that any impartial jury will set it aside as either fraudulent or unenforceable, or any of the other unpleasant names by which men ignorant of the facts have endeavored to brand it.

For the demand for interest on capital and remuneration for labor, my legal advisers are responsible. It would, perhaps, be more generous to dispense with these items, but advancing them detracts nothing from the originally just nature of the claim.

I also admit if Rossa was at liberty he may not put in a claim for the money. O'Donovan Rossa, with health and vigor and genius, and a possible future in which to make provision for his family, could well afford to let his country have not only the money, but also the spirit which, in the past, has been the source of his new time and an added interest of fresh capital on his labor. But O'Donovan Rossa, manacled, imprisoned, health-broken and heart-broken, looking back through the misty bars of his dungeon on his helpless little ones, destitute of his own means, and with the prospect of his possibly wish that some portion of his remembered worldly goods could not fail to their share. And in this faith I have made for them the present claim.

Before closing this letter, I may be permitted to express some surprise at Mr. O'Mahoney's unkindly attitude toward this affair. Self-interest unfortunately seems to have blinded the sense of justice for which I once gave him credit. All the other claimants to this fund generally prove themselves ready to waive their rights in favor of mine. Mr. O'Mahoney alone, is stubborn in his opposition, encouraging and allowing his paper to be used as an engine of injury against me, who have never sought him ill. He, from the first, directly and otherwise, has been endeavoring to personally injure me, and in the success of my suit, except in so far as it benefits my husband's children. In fact, I had flattered myself that my action proved much disinterestedness, for I have long foreseen the storm to me that would in some circles be its result. Mr. O'Mahoney has been further in this action, has informed the world now that I am willing, anxious, that a guardian be appointed to take charge of and invest or disburse for the young O'Donovans all that can be recovered of the sum of their father is entitled to. And I decline, as I have distinctly and clearly stated, the commencement of this suit, to receive a single cent of the portion now for.

I think this is all I have to say on the subject, except that my friends may be assured the claim I put forward is not by any means unsubstantiated by the usual proof required in a court of justice. With many thanks for your courtesy in giving my statement place in your esteemed journal, I remain, sir, very sincerely yours,  
MRS. J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

P. S. It is worthy of notice that Mr. O'Mahoney has been further in this action, has informed the world now that I am willing, anxious, that a guardian be appointed to take charge of and invest or disburse for the young O'Donovans all that can be recovered of the sum of their father is entitled to. And I decline, as I have distinctly and clearly stated, the commencement of this suit, to receive a single cent of the portion now for.

## TERRELL'S HEROINE ACCIDENT.

A Woman Burned to Death and her Husband Seriously Injured by a Lamp Explosion.

From the Chicago Post, 20th.

Another of those appalling accidents resulted from the use of kerosene oil last evening, and a woman in the prime of life has been sacrificed, while a husband and child were terribly injured. It would appear that a large class of the community have some destructive fluid in use for illuminating purposes, and the frequent occurrence of these awful accidents does but too prove the necessity of being on the watch for the treacherous oil with more care. The particulars of this last fatal explosion are as follows:

A German woman, aged 34 years, named Wilhelmina Haebner, living at No. 242 Second street, was engaged, at 7 o'clock last evening, in washing dishes. She was standing near a window, when her little child, eighteen months old, pulled the curtain out from the window and upset the lamp, which was standing upon the table, causing the oil to explode and bespatter the woman so that she was a mass of flame in an instant. She ran out into the yard and her husband endeavored to extinguish the flames, which he did in a few moments, and was badly burned about the hands, arms and face. The woman's clothes were burned nearly off her, and she was represented as being in a very pitiable condition. The skin was burned to a crisp, so that it hung in apparent shreds from her body, face, hands and arms, and was mingled with the charred and burned clothing clinging in strips to her form. The sufferings of the poor creature were intense and beyond conception. She lingered in agony until 11 o'clock last night, when death put an end to her sufferings.

An inquest was held on the remains of Mrs. Haebner this morning, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated in the account above.

Madame Laborde, the leading Parisian fortune-teller, is worth over hundred thousand francs, of which she made during the past eight years.

## FATHER HYACINTHE.

HE ENCOUNTERS THE REPORTERS.

How he Looks, What he Said, &c.

HE DOUBTS THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The New York Sun chronicles the arrival of pere Hyacinthe in New York in the subjoined report:

Father Hyacinthe was found to be a short, thick man of five feet five, with short, crisp, black hair, retreating from the forehead. His face was florid with the hues of health, and his teeth brilliantly white. His nose was aquiline, but rather small in proportion to his fully rounded visage, and his eye wore the introspective aspect frequent to those who have experienced strong stirrings of the spirit. His dress appeared to be for a friar. He was in citizen's dress and completely in black. The hair upon his tanned crown had grown again. He had been occupied in reading a small Donal Bible, with red edges, which lay on the marble table before him. Evidently the voyage had interfered with his self-imposed tasks in this respect, and the necessity of recovering lost time was the chief cause of his desired seclusion. He appeared somewhat impatient of interruption, and required pumping for every statement elicited. He spoke only in French.

**DOCTRINES DISCussed.**  
Sun Reporter—I am acquainted with several facts, sir, regarding your contemplated movements here, but would more particularly wish to learn your ideas regarding doctrine, and in what respect your views differ from those of the Catholic Church.

Father Hyacinthe—My views are embodied in a letter I wrote to the Superior of my convent, which was published at the time. The Catholic Church is divided into two parties, the Ultramontane, or standstill party, and the party of progress in both religious and political thought. To the latter wing Monsieur Montanier is most attached, though he was formerly on the opposite side. His ideas were also held by the Abbe Lacordaire, previous to his decease. I had been in the habit of leaving every Sunday the Carmelite Convent, in which I was a monk, to preach in the Church of Notre Dame de Paris. In my sermons, I leaned towards liberty of conscience in religious matters, and I was severely rebuked in the past days, gave birth to the Inquisition. I considered Presidents to be Christians. They had been baptized as such, and their doctrines were Christian. The Superior of my convent objected to this freedom, and perpetually took me to task. This annoyed me, but as I felt myself perpetually seized by the throat and gagged. The anger of my Superior was still further aroused by my attendance at the Peace Congress to Paris, where I delivered an address. The harm of advocating peace I cannot see, but as the universal peace is in contradiction to the past practice of Christendom, probably that was the reason of my reprehension. Weighed, at last, by perpetual and unreasonable constraint, I threw aside my robe and quitted the convent. My Superior wrote me to return within ten days or consider myself virtually excommunicated, although the Pope's anathemas might not yet have been promulgated. I replied by taking immediate passage for America.

**VISIT TO THE POPE.**  
During the month of May I received an order to wait upon the Pope and explain my position. I did so. The Pope was polite and cordial, and expressed himself satisfied with my explanation. Notwithstanding this, the Superior and his ultramontane conditioners continued their attacks.

**FUTURE PREACHING.**  
Sun Reporter—You will resume preaching on your return, will you not?  
Father Hyacinthe—That will depend much upon the spirit displayed by the Ultramontane Council. If they show themselves in keeping with the tendencies of the age, I will do so. If they wrap themselves in the narrow robes of the past, I shall be unwilling to preach their doctrines.

**THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY.**  
Sun Reporter—You doubt the Pope's infallibility, do you not?

Father Hyacinthe—I do not, as you are doubtless aware, the infallibility of the Pope is not a dogma of the Catholic Church; it is simply an opinion. I am a Catholic, and I hold to all the dogmas of the Church.

## THE VIRGIN AND CHRIST.

Sun Reporter—What is your opinion regarding the honor awarded to the Virgin?

Answer—I honor the Virgin, as do all Catholics, as the mother of God; but I disapprove of the excessive attention given to her by many, which exceeds that ascribed to Christ, who is God himself. I also object to the great reverence often shown to the Pope, which borders on worship.

Sun Reporter—You do not at all then countenance the widely-spread doctrine that Christ was simply a man, and begotten like other men?

Father Hyacinthe—No; I believe his birth was miraculous, as stated by the Evangelists.

Sun Reporter—You accept, also, the late dogma of the Church regarding the exception of the Virgin from the curse of original sin?

Father Hyacinthe—Yes; that dogma inculcates that the Virgin was begotten as all children, and, like them, born in sin; but, as being the intended mother of Christ, she was exempted from original sin by the grace of God.

## MARRIAGE OF THE CLERGY.

Reporter—Have you ever expressed yourself upon the marriage of the Catholic clergy, now allowed by the Italian laws?

Answer—No; it is a subject I have not touched.

Reporter—You would prefer not giving an opinion upon it?

Answer (with a smile)—Yes.

## A JOKE OF FATHER HECKER.

Reporter—You are acquainted with Father Hecker, I believe.

Father Hyacinthe—I knew him in Europe. He amused me once. He said I should not, with my ideas, have entered so strict an order as the Carmelite. It was like putting new wine into old bottles. (At this Father Hyacinthe laughed, considering it an excellent joke.)

## UP IN A BALLOON.

Feats of the Experience of Professor La Montaigne in the Anglin Valley.

From the Saginaw Enterprise, Oct. 11.

The late balloon ascension from Bay City, on Tuesday afternoon, is perhaps one of the most dangerous exploits ever accomplished by an aeronaut. The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tension, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was to have accompanied Professor La Montaigne, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. Headley had the cables, instruments of observation and tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending and descending force of the balloon, but before he could transfer the articles named those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles in a few minutes. A perfect calm of wind was blowing the balloon, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. Professor La Montaigne says that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud he entered was one swimming mass of snowflakes, interpenetrated by rain, which formed a frost work on the car and netting of the balloon. The earth was lost to view.

By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upward with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of air eastward toward the lake. Fearing that he might be carried into the lake, and without a pound of ballast to regulate his descent, he reached for the valve-rope, with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise, the valve would not open. The rain and sleet accumulating on the top of the balloon had frozen the valve so tight as to resist the pressure from below. Putting the whole strength to the task, he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve, the rope falling down into the car. The balloon was now again under control, and he passed the storm-cloud, which was a mile below, and the heavens above were as clear and the sun shining as brightly as at midday in June. But the air was very cold, and La Montaigne was hunched with cold. He had attained a height of over three miles.

The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great, the gas could escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. Also, he held the rope which he reached for his knife only to find that he had let it on the ground. Clinging to the rope with one hand, with the other and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom ten or fifteen feet upward. Then came the anxious side the sound of the gas escaping, and the balloon began to descend to the car to watch the progress. During this operation the ends of the fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few moments the balloon kept ascending, then, as the gas escaped, it reached its equilibrium, and a moment after approached the earth's surface. A dull morning, like the surging of waves, greeted his ears, the flapping of the cloth became louder, and a moment after he became unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in a wood, and his balloon was some yards distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descend had come to the scene, and were standing near; they afterwards assisted him. His arms and legs were badly bruised and lacerated, but no bones were broken nor internal injury sustained. The spot where he fell is seven miles from Bay City.

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When the Emperor Napoleon read Father Hyacinthe's letter, he shook his head and exclaimed: "Une grande faute! Une grande faute!"

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Feats of the Experience of Professor La Montaigne in the Anglin Valley.

From the Saginaw Enterprise, Oct. 11.

The late balloon ascension from Bay City, on Tuesday afternoon, is perhaps one of the most dangerous exploits ever accomplished by an aeronaut. The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tension, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was to have accompanied Professor La Montaigne, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. Headley had the cables, instruments of observation and tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending and descending force of the balloon, but before he could transfer the articles named those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles in a few minutes. A perfect calm of wind was blowing the balloon, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. Professor La Montaigne says that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud he entered was one swimming mass of snowflakes, interpenetrated by rain, which formed a frost work on the car and netting of the balloon. The earth was lost to view.

By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upward with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of air eastward toward the lake. Fearing that he might be carried into the lake, and without a pound of ballast to regulate his descent, he reached for the valve-rope, with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise, the valve would not open. The rain and sleet accumulating on the top of the balloon had frozen the valve so tight as to resist the pressure from below. Putting the whole strength to the task, he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve, the rope falling down into the car. The balloon was now again under control, and he passed the storm-cloud, which was a mile below, and the heavens above were as clear and the sun shining as brightly as at midday in June. But the air was very cold, and La Montaigne was hunched with cold. He had attained a height of over three miles.

The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great, the gas could escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. Also, he held the rope which he reached for his knife only to find that he had let it on the ground. Clinging to the rope with one hand, with the other and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom ten or fifteen feet upward. Then came the anxious side the sound of the gas escaping, and the balloon began to descend to the car to watch the progress. During this operation the ends of the fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few moments the balloon kept ascending, then, as the gas escaped, it reached its equilibrium, and a moment after approached the earth's surface. A dull morning, like the surging of waves, greeted his ears, the flapping











THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869. S  
The state of affairs in the local money

market are in the same condition as reported for some time back, with no immediate prospects in sight of any improvement in the volume of currency.

On the other hand, a more stringent money market is anticipated, owing to the increased demand for money by our exporters, who are making extensive preparations to commence slaughtering at an early day.

The relations of interest between the banks are unchanged, but in the outside market higher rates are daily obtained.

Exchange—Continues in abundance and in excess of the demand. The banks are buying at 1% discount and selling at 1% premium.

Gold—Continues active, and the offerings are quite sufficient to meet the demand. The New York market opened at 132½, and at noon advanced to 132¾. We quote buying at 134½ and selling at 132½.

Coal—The market is becoming gradually cooler. The immediate future is favorable for wet weather and an improvement in the stage of water in the river.

Wool—Choice qualities are in demand, and the demand continues to grow.

moderate; but the supply in the market shows no increase. Dealers were buying

**BUTTER**—Is in better demand and prices in country and New York butter has advanced. We quote country, on arrival, at 25.50c; Western Reserve at 26.25c; and New York at 26.50c per hundred.

**FLOUR**—A decline is reported to-day for low grades, but the demand continues steadily. We quote fine at \$1 00 and 50, superfine at 1 05 and 50, extra 1 05 and 50, extra family 1 20 and 50. A No. 1 at 60 and 50, family extra at 25 and 75, and rye flour at 69 and 25.

**GRAIN**—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat commands \$1 a bushel for red and white. Corn is unchanged at 80c-5c on arrival. Oats are firm at 15c-50 on arrival. Rye 90c-50c.

**GROCERIES**—Continued the demand. Last transactions nearly all made on cash orders. Small shipments are made on orders.

**PROVISIONS**—No important change have occurred to-day, and the market is quoted as follows: Mess pork is firm at \$11 75c-2c. Bacon quiet—shoulders, 17c; 17 1/2c; clear rib at 20 1/2c-23c, and clear rib at 21 1/2c-23c. Lard is quiet at 15 1/2c-5c in tierces and 20c in bags.

**WINEY**—Is in fair demand and quoted as follows: Raw, \$1 15a 16c, tax paid

per \$1.50 a lb. 65, tax paid.  
 Leaf Tobacco—The market continues

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for women and men outside.

**CINCINNATI MARKET.**  
CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—22 A. M.

CANNED CORN—Fair, 12¢; choice, 13¢.

WHEAT—No. 2, 80¢; No. 3, 79¢; No. 4, 78¢; No. 5, 77¢; No. 6, 76¢; No. 7, 75¢; No. 8, 74¢; No. 9, 73¢; No. 10, 72¢; No. 11, 71¢; No. 12, 70¢; No. 13, 69¢; No. 14, 68¢; No. 15, 67¢; No. 16, 66¢; No. 17, 65¢; No. 18, 64¢; No. 19, 63¢; No. 20, 62¢; No. 21, 61¢; No. 22, 60¢; No. 23, 59¢; No. 24, 58¢; No. 25, 57¢; No. 26, 56¢; No. 27, 55¢; No. 28, 54¢; No. 29, 53¢; No. 30, 52¢; No. 31, 51¢; No. 32, 50¢; No. 33, 49¢; No. 34, 48¢; No. 35, 47¢; No. 36, 46¢; No. 37, 45¢; No. 38, 44¢; No. 39, 43¢; No. 40, 42¢; No. 41, 41¢; No. 42, 40¢; No. 43, 39¢; No. 44, 38¢; No. 45, 37¢; No. 46, 36¢; No. 47, 35¢; No. 48, 34¢; No. 49, 33¢; No. 50, 32¢; No. 51, 31¢; No. 52, 30¢; No. 53, 29¢; No. 54, 28¢; No. 55, 27¢; No. 56, 26¢; No. 57, 25¢; No. 58, 24¢; No. 59, 23¢; No. 60, 22¢; No. 61, 21¢; No. 62, 20¢; No. 63, 19¢; No. 64, 18¢; No. 65, 17¢; No. 66, 16¢; No. 67, 15¢; No. 68, 14¢; No. 69, 13¢; No. 70, 12¢; No. 71, 11¢; No. 72, 10¢; No. 73, 9¢; No. 74, 8¢; No. 75, 7¢; No. 76, 6¢; No. 77, 5¢; No. 78, 4¢; No. 79, 3¢; No. 80, 2¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, -1¢; No. 84, -2¢; No. 85, -3¢; No. 86, -4¢; No. 87, -5¢; No. 88, -6¢; No. 89, -7¢; No. 90, -8¢; No. 91, -9¢; No. 92, -10¢; No. 93, -11¢; No. 94, -12¢; No. 95, -13¢; No. 96, -14¢; No. 97, -15¢; No. 98, -16¢; No. 99, -17¢; No. 100, -18¢; No. 101, -19¢; No. 102, -20¢; No. 103, -21¢; No. 104, -22¢; No. 105, -23¢; No. 106, -24¢; No. 107, -25¢; No. 108, -26¢; No. 109, -27¢; No. 110, -28¢; No. 111, -29¢; No. 112, -30¢; No. 113, -31¢; No. 114, -32¢; No. 115, -33¢; No. 116, -34¢; No. 117, -35¢; No. 118, -36¢; No. 119, -37¢; No. 120, -38¢; No. 121, -39¢; No. 122, -40¢; No. 123, -41¢; No. 124, -42¢; No. 125, -43¢; No. 126, -44¢; No. 127, -45¢; No. 128, -46¢; No. 129, -47¢; No. 130, -48¢; No. 131, -49¢; No. 132, -50¢; No. 133, -51¢; No. 134, -52¢; No. 135, -53¢; No. 136, -54¢; No. 137, -55¢; No. 138, -56¢; No. 139, -57¢; No. 140, -58¢; No. 141, -59¢; No. 142, -60¢; No. 143, -61¢; No. 144, -62¢; No. 145, -63¢; No. 146, -64¢; No. 147, -65¢; No. 148, -66¢; No. 149, -67¢; No. 150, -68¢; No. 151, -69¢; No. 152, -70¢; No. 153, -71¢; No. 154, -72¢; No. 155, -73¢; No. 156, -74¢; No. 157, -75¢; No. 158, -76¢; No. 159, -77¢; No. 160, -78¢; No. 161, -79¢; No. 162, -80¢; No. 163, -81¢; No. 164, -82¢; No. 165, -83¢; No. 166, -84¢; No. 167, -85¢; No. 168, -86¢; No. 169, -87¢; No. 170, -88¢; No. 171, -89¢; No. 172, -90¢; No. 173, -91¢; No. 174, -92¢; No. 175, -93¢; No. 176, -94¢; No. 177, -95¢; No. 178, -96¢; No. 179, -97¢; No. 180, -98¢; No. 181, -99¢; No. 182, -100¢; No. 183, -101¢; No. 184, -102¢; No. 185, -103¢; No. 186, -104¢; No. 187, -105¢; No. 188, -106¢; No. 189, -107¢; No. 190, -108¢; No. 191, -109¢; No. 192, -110¢; No. 193, -111¢; No. 194, -112¢; No. 195, -113¢; No. 196, -114¢; No. 197, -115¢; No. 198, -116¢; No. 199, -117¢; No. 200, -118¢; No. 201, -119¢; No. 202, -120¢; No. 203, -121¢; No. 204, -122¢; No. 205, -123¢; No. 206, -124¢; No. 207, -125¢; No. 208, -126¢; No. 209, -127¢; No. 210, -128¢; No. 211, -129¢; No. 212, -130¢; No. 213, -131¢; No. 214, -132¢; No. 215, -133¢; No. 216, -134¢; No. 217, -135¢; No. 218, -136¢; No. 219, -137¢; No. 220, -138¢; No. 221, -139¢; No. 222, -140¢; No. 223, -141¢; No. 224, -142¢; No. 225, -143¢; No. 226, -144¢; No. 227, -145¢; No. 228, -146¢; No. 229, -147¢; No. 230, -148¢; No. 231, -149¢; No. 232, -150¢; No. 233, -151¢; No. 234, -152¢; No. 235, -153¢; No. 236, -154¢; No. 237, -155¢; No. 238, -156¢; No. 239, -157¢; No. 240, -158¢; No. 241, -159¢; No. 242, -160¢; No. 243, -161¢; No. 244, -162¢; No. 245, -163¢; No. 246, -164¢; No. 247, -165¢; No. 248, -166¢; No. 249, -167¢; No. 250, -168¢; No. 251, -169¢; No. 252, -170¢; No. 253, -171¢; No. 254, -172¢; No. 255, -173¢; No. 256, -174¢; No. 257, -175¢; No. 258, -176¢; No. 259, -177¢; No. 260, -178¢; No. 261, -179¢; No. 262, -180¢; No. 263, -181¢; No. 264, -182¢; No. 265, -183¢; No. 266, -184¢; No. 267, -185¢; No. 268, -186¢; No. 269, -187¢; No. 270, -188¢; No. 271, -189¢; No. 272, -190¢; No. 273, -191¢; No. 274, -192¢; No. 275, -193¢; No. 276, -194¢; No. 277, -195¢; No. 278, -196¢; No. 279, -197¢; No. 280, -198¢; No. 281, -199¢; No. 282, -200¢; No. 283, -201¢; No. 284, -202¢; No. 285, -203¢; No. 286, -204¢; No. 287, -205¢; No. 288, -206¢; No. 289, -207¢; No. 290, -208¢; No. 291, -209¢; No. 292, -210¢; No. 293, -211¢; No. 294, -212¢; No. 295, -213¢; No. 296, -214¢; No. 297, -215¢; No. 298, -216¢; No. 299, -217¢; No. 300, -218¢; No. 301, -219¢; No. 302, -220¢; No. 303, -221¢; No. 304, -222¢; No. 305, -223¢; No. 306, -224¢; No. 307, -225¢; No. 308, -226¢; No. 309, -227¢; No. 310, -228¢; No. 311, -229¢; No. 312, -230¢; No. 313, -231¢; No. 314, -232¢; No. 315, -233¢; No. 316, -234¢; No. 317, -235¢; No. 318, -236¢; No. 319, -237¢; No. 320, -238¢; No. 321, -239¢; No. 322, -240¢; No. 323, -241¢; No. 324, -242¢; No. 325, -243¢; No. 326, -244¢; No. 327, -245¢; No. 328, -246¢; No. 329, -247¢; No. 330, -248¢; No. 331, -249¢; No. 332, -250¢; No. 333, -251¢; No. 334, -252¢; No

Cars Loaded with Stock Precipitate  
into the Mackensack River.

About half past nine o'clock this forenoon a serious accident occurred on the Erie road, over the Hackensack bridge, resulting in considerable loss of life. An eastern-bound stock train was on the bridge, as is stated, suddenly a car precipitating the engine, tender and four cars loaded with sheep and hogs, into the Hackensack river. The engine and some of the animals swam ashore, but many others were killed and drowned. The wrecking train and gang of men was immediately sent up from Jersey City to clear away the wreck. No person was injured. The other track was unimpaired, and passenger trains will run over the bridge as usual.

**REB.** Dry earth has recently been introduced as a deodorizer, and the result of the new process is reported to be perfectly effective. Among other illustrations it is stated that at a stock raising establishment, near Melbourne, Australia, where thirty thousand sheep are frequently slaughtered in one day, there is not the slightest smell, in consequence of the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent.

**REB.** A roulette-wheel in a sleeve-batter is a Paris invention for a portable game establishment.

**REB.** The nickname of the Prince of Wales at the Tuileries is "Eufane T."

**REB.** Kinckley, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is about to settle in Norfolk,

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